

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION

FOR

THE DEAF AND DUMB,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1872.



WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1872.

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### OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

*Patron.*—ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States.  
*President.*—EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.  
*Secretary.*—WILLIAM STICKNEY, Esq.  
*Treasurer.*—GEORGE W. RIGGS, Esq.

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### COLLEGE FACULTY.

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*Professor of Mental Science and English Philology.*—SAMUEL PORTER, M. A.  
*Professor of Natural Science.\**—  
*Professor of History and Ancient Languages.*—EDWARD A. FAY, M. A.  
*Professor of Mathematics.*—JAMES M. SPENCER, B. A.

*Professor of Modern Languages.*—  
*Professor of Articulation.*—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.  
*Tutors.*—J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, B. A.; AMOS G. DRAPER, B. A.  
*Lecturer on Natural History.*—REV. WILLIAM W. TURNER, M. A.  
*Lecturer on Astronomy.*—HON. JAMES W. PATTERSON, LL. D.  
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*Instructors.*—JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, B. S.; MARY T. G. GORDON.

*Instructor in Articulation.*—REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.  
*Instructor in Art.*—PETER BAUMGRAS.

### DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

*Attending Physician.*—N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.  
*Matron.*—Miss ANNA A. PRATT.

*Assistant Matron.*—Mrs. ELIZABETH L. DENISON.  
*Master of Shop.*—ALMON BRYANT.

\* The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of mathematics.

† The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of history and ancient languages.

# FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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### COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE  
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,  
*Washington, October 30, 1872.*

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1872.

#### NUMBER OF PUPILS.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st day of July, 1871,<br>numbered..... | 82  |
| Admitted during the year.....  | 17  |
| Since admitted.....  | 17  |
| Total.....   | 116 |
|  | ==  |

Under instruction since July 1, 1871, males, 100; females, 16. Of these, 66 have been in the collegiate department, representing twenty-three States and the District of Columbia, and 50 in the primary department. Eighteen have left the college during the year, and 5 have left the primary department. A list of the names and residences of the pupils will be found appended to this report.

#### HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

There has been no death in the institution during the year, and no serious illness among the pupils. The few cases of sickness that have occurred have yielded quickly to the skillful treatment of the physician and the careful nursing of the matrons.

#### CHANGES OF OFFICES.

The only change in the corps of officers has been the appointment as tutor of Mr. Amos G. Draper, B. A., of Illinois, who was graduated with honor from our college at the last commencement.

#### ABSENCE OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Gallandet's labors in the service of the institution, which from his first connection with it have been most arduous and unremitting, have been during the past year, in particular, so severe as seriously to endanger his health and render necessary a period of rest from of-

ficial duty. In view of this fact, the directors, at the close of the last school year, granted him leave of absence, and early in July he sailed for Europe with his family. It is his purpose to devote the year to study and travel, and to continue his examination of the European schools for the deaf and dumb. We trust he will return to us at the beginning of the next school year with renewed health and strength, and able to carry on with the same vigor and efficiency as heretofore the important work in which he has been so eminently successful.

During President Gallaudet's absence the duties of his office are performed by Professor Fay.

#### THE DEPARTMENTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The courses of instruction in the several departments of the institution have been essentially the same as in previous years, and commendable progress has been made by the great majority of the students and pupils. We have reason to believe that, while the standard of scholarship among those seeking an education here is higher now than ever before, and the average of mental capacity greater, there is a corresponding improvement in their character and conduct.

#### THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The studies pursued by the several classes of the collegiate department are as follows:

##### *Studies of the preparatory class.*

*Mathematics.*—Eaton's Grammar School Arithmetic; Loomis's Treatise on Algebra, (through quadratic equations.)

*Physical Geography.*—Colton's Outlines of Physical Geography.

*Natural Philosophy.*—Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

*English.*—Kerl's Common School Grammar; Berard's History of England; original compositions.

*Latin.*—Allen's Latin Grammar; Allen's Latin Lessons; Cæsar's Commentaries.

##### *Studies of the freshman class.*

*Mathematics.*—Loomis's Treatise on Algebra; Loomis's Geometry.

*English.*—Kerl's Common School Grammar, (reviewed;) Berard's History of England; original compositions.

*Latin.*—Sallust; Cicero's Orations; Allen's Latin Grammar.

\**Greek.*—Boise's First Lessons in Greek; Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis.

##### *Studies of the sophomore class.*

*Mathematics.*—Loomis's Conic Sections; Loomis's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, and Surveying.

*Chemistry.*—Cooley's Chemistry, with lectures.

*Latin.*—Virgil's *Æneid*; Odes of Horace.

\**Greek.*—Homer's *Iliad*.

*History.*—White's Eighteen Christian Centuries.

*English.*—Trench's English Past and Present; original compositions.

*Studies of the junior class.*

*Mathematics.*—Snell's Olmstead's Natural Philosophy; Loomis's Treatise on Astronomy.

*Chemistry.*—Laboratory Practice, with lectures.

*Mineralogy.*—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

*Geology.*—Dana's Text-book of Geology.

*French.*—Prendergast's Mastery Method; Otto's French Grammar; Souvestre's *Philosophe sous les Toits*; Erekmann-Chatrian's *Romans Nationaux*; Racine's *Athalie*.

\* *Greek.*—Demosthenes on the Crown.

*History.*—Guizot's History of Civilization.

*English.*—Bain's Rhetoric; original compositions.

*Studies of the senior class.*

*Geology.*—Dana's Text-Book of Geology.

*Physiology.*—Hitchcock's Anatomy and Physiology.

*German.*—Prendergast's Mastery Method; Whitney's German Grammar; Whitney's German Reader; Fouqué's *Undine*; Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*; Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*.

*Mental philosophy and logic.*—Porter's Elements of Intellectual Science; Jevons's *Logic*.

*English.*—Shaw's Manual of English Literature; original compositions.

*Moral philosophy and evidences of christianity.*—Haven's Moral Philosophy; Butler's Analogy.

*Political philosophy.*—Perry's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law.

*Æsthetics.*—Bascom's Elements of Beauty.

Instruction in book-keeping and in drawing and painting is given to those who desire it.

Instruction in articulation is given to those who desire it, and are found to possess such natural aptness for correct vocalization as seems to justify the great expenditure of time and labor essential to any satisfactory progress.

## ILLUSTRATIVE APPARATUS.

During the past year the chemical laboratory has been removed from the small and inconvenient basement room formerly occupied, and has been fitted up with improved apparatus, so that the lectures on chemistry are now illustrated more fully by experiments, and students have greater opportunity of laboratory practice. Most of the new apparatus was purchased with the money presented by Edward Owen, esq., of which mention was made in our last report. The resources of the college in the way of illustration have also been increased by a gift from Professor Spencer of chemical and philosophical apparatus, of about \$75 in value.

## COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

The commencement exercises on the eighth anniversary of the college were held Wednesday, June 26, in the hall of the institution. The address to the graduating class was delivered by the honorable Secretary of the Interior. His earnest friendly words will not soon be forgotten

by those to whom they were addressed. Eight students, having completed the full course of instruction, including the studies enumerated above, received the degree of bachelor of arts. We present here the orations of the three members of the class who stood highest in scholarship throughout the whole college course:

### FICTION.

BY JOHN W. SCOTT, of *Pennsylvania*.

Fiction is older than any literature. Long before written languages existed the narration of fictitious tales was a source of amusement to the rude inhabitants of the world. In the less civilized nations, and among the uneducated everywhere, oral tales are still common. Arabs and sailors are as famous for story-telling as English and American people of education are for story-reading.

In the Bible, fiction is employed with the greatest effect in illustrating and enforcing its truths.

The mythology of the ancients was fiction—fiction so beautiful, so artistic, so marvellous, that it will never be entirely forgotten. It was the offspring of a combination of ignorance and intelligence—of a want of light and a desperate effort of a growing and grasping intellect to supply it.

In written language, however, fiction everywhere abounds. The Greek and Latin, centuries ago, contained the finest epics and dramas, and much of the history written in them consisted of fabulous legendary lore.

The literature of feudal times, written in the romance languages—that is, the romantic dialects which sprung from the Latin—consisted of metrical tales, in which were sung the adventures of knights and the graces of their ladies. As forming the body of those languages, such tales have obtained the name of romances; and hence, also, we have the epithet “romantic.”

Chaucer, the first note-worthy writer of English fiction, wrote chiefly in verse. Among the earliest instances of prose fiction, we have one of the *Canterbury Tales*, and the *Arcadia* of Sir Philip Sidney. Later, we have the works of Bunyan and Defoe. Hallam calls Bunyan “the father of our English novelists;” others give Defoe the honor, while allowing that Samuel Richardson originated the romance of private life. Godwin, Fielding, Smollett, Swift, Sterne, Goldsmith, Thackeray, Dickens, and a host of recent writers have made novels a common thing. We have them of every variety, and illustrating every phase of human life.

Having filled so large a place in past time, and forming a large part of the reading of the present generation, the influence of works of this kind becomes an interesting subject of inquiry. The universal prevalence of fiction would seem to prove that it satisfies a want felt by mankind in all ages. That it has its uses, and on the other hand its misuses, is certainly true. We shall now consider some of these uses, and then advert to the abuses to which it is liable.

The main use of novels is to afford amusement and relaxation. Humorous novels, such as those of Hook, Sterne, Dickens, Lever, and others, certainly do this; indeed, all novels must, or they will not be read. It is this quality which gives them their influence and power over men, both for good and evil.

Novels afford certain kinds of culture. Those which set forth the life, manners, and character of the people among whom their plot is laid, when the scene is a foreign country, introduce us into a new social world; and, while history gives us an account of wars and political changes, standard novels like those of William Godwin, Miss Edgeworth, Charlotte Brontë, Miss Austin and others, open to the reader's view the social world of the past, and should possess as much interest to us as the historical novels of Scott and Bulwer do. In time, our own novels will teach our descendants what we were, and how we lived.

Such elegant writers as Goldsmith and Hawthorne exert a refining influence upon all who read their works. Moreover, fiction is freely used in inculcating moral and religious truth. Swift, D'Israeli, and others have used it in politics, and we all remember Uncle Tom's Cabin. Again, the interesting nature of fiction leads persons to read such works who will read no other books. Novels contain many miscellaneous facts, new to the majority of their readers, which are picked up and stored away, until at length something of an education is acquired. If at first the reader's taste leads him to prefer works of lower order of merit, in time he is led to read those of a higher order, and at length even to abandon novels altogether for sounder books.

Novels induce social sympathy. The poor either excite the pity of the rich, or, from the humorous presentation of the characters, awaken interest and fellow-feeling. One witty Irishman makes us look on the whole Irish race as witty; one sailor dancing gaily on ship-board, or spending his money with a lavish hand in port, leads us to

think of all sailors as like him. In short, fiction throws the halo of romance around the poor, removes their defects, and elevates them in the eyes of those in better circumstances.

Novels also excite ambition. A bad one may excite a bad ambition, especially in the mind of the ignorant; but the general effect of novel reading is simply to render the character ambitious, to stir it to higher action. To satisfy this ambition, the reader chooses the way most open to him, and, if successful in his endeavors, he fills a higher sphere in life than he would have done if he had not read novels.

But still there are influences exerted by fiction which are deleterious, and for this reason, novels have many violent opponents. One has even gone so far as, on their account, to call a circulating library "an evergreen tree of diabolical knowledge."

One of the strongest arguments against novels is that the ambition excited by a bad book leads to crime; and, where such a book does not induce actual crime, it still corrupts the moral nature of the reader. Novels which are not true to nature, which exaggerate everything, and give us false views of life, and throw the halo of romance around vice, cannot be too much censured.

The intensely interesting nature of fiction often leads novel-readers to waste their time—in other words, their lives. They become too fond of reading; they neglect their business and higher culture, and often selfishly allow or compel others to do their work. Novel-reading, carried to excess, makes the mind light and imaginative, unfitting it for severe intellectual work, and for the serious duties of life. In short it leads to sentimentalism. Owing to the exciting nature of some novels, novel-reading is also often injurious to health; the feelings being kept constantly excited without any accompanying action on the part of the reader, are at length worn out. Insanity has even been known to result.

While novel-reading has these dangers against which we must guard, yet it must be remembered that, when properly used, fiction is a powerful agent in accomplishing good, and affords a pleasant means of relaxation and culture. But, while fiction has its uses, we should all remember that life itself is no fiction; that we are now in its arena, and have our work and our duties, and that on the faithful or unfaithful discharge of these duties depend our character and our destiny for time and eternity.

## PROGRESS OF MORAL SENTIMENT AS AN ELEMENT OF POLITICAL POWER.

BY AMOS G. DRAPER, of Illinois.

When we contemplate the aspect of ancient civilization one feature stands forth in bold relief. It is the universal resort to force as an arbiter in all disputes. The terrible unanimity with which men engaged in war is remarkable. Ancient literature consists in great part of a record of the warlike exploits of men. In respect both to the extent of the writings and the genius of the writers, this department will be found largely to preponderate over all others. History is little more than a journal of the crimes, the fortunes, and the ravages of war; poetry but prolongs the mournful reverberations. Bodily prowess was the chief excellence, mortal combat the prime means of settling public and private differences, the path to battle almost the only avenue of preferment. Even in ancient Greece one man of every four was a warrior.

We have not far to seek for the reasons of this condition. There was grinding tyranny, no correct moral standard, little mental culture, and less sympathy for it where it happened to exist. Men necessarily resorted to the exertion of their lower powers in order to gratify their particular ambitions. The king sought dominion in war; and by war the priest sought his proselytes, the general his reputation, the lover the favor of his mistress, and the soldier his fortunes.

But this deplorable uniformity was not absolutely universal. Here and there a single mind rose above the chaos and brutality of the times, and, dissatisfied with its own condition, discontented with its surroundings, driven in upon itself by utter lack of sympathy, began to ponder the tremendous problem of the moral. Hence have come down to us, among others, the names of Buddha, Confucius, and from later, though not from less disheartening scenes, Antoninus. What is there in the dolorous pages of history more sad than the solitude of these high spirits? What in its brighter records more sublime than the patience, energy, and courage with which they struggled, alone and unguided, to free their minds from the general dominion of passion? It is the one spotless thread running through the stained fabric of events. It is like the single perfumed flower growing in far Siberia.

Though we see this moral sentiment but slowly waxing brighter and larger with the lapse of time, yet we cannot doubt its power or its vitality, for we measure these by the severity of its struggles to maintain its place. "Providence," exclaims Guizot, "upon all occasions, in order to accomplish its designs, is prodigal of virtues, courage, sacri-



fices; finally, of man; and it is only after a vast number of unknown attempts apparently in vain, after a host of noble hearts have fallen into despair, convinced that their cause was lost, that it triumphs."

Passing now to later times, we find that, although the former pretexts still existed, many wars were those of opinion and of religion. Here, in our modern civilization, men first began to stand upon the only common ground that exists for humanity—the moral. Conflicts were no longer mere raids of rapine and of "glory," so called. It became possible for every man to sympathize with every other man; for all to be united by a single purpose, and that purpose fundamentally ennobling—a purpose based upon moral distinctions, and pursued with the avowed intention of promoting their claims. There was inspiration in the motive. In the kindling of the divine spark brought by the humble Nazarene lay a sustaining force such as the despairing Buddhist, the sensuous Greek, and the brutal Roman never knew. Though the believers in the principles it revealed were often beaten down, they were never subjugated; though silenced, yet soon, with redoubled voice and numbers, would they

"Lift the cry of progress,  
Treading on from sphere to sphere."

Before speaking of the wars of our own generation, let us note some changes in our habits of thought, which are due, as we believe, to the development of the moral sentiment.

We must confess that many of the provocations to war lie in human nature itself. "Man is a fighting animal," asserts the apologist for war, "and his nature changes not." Men do indeed delight in contention, and we find little evidence from age to age of any radical change in human nature. But it is here that the educated moral sense intervenes. By it we are impelled, not to change our natures, but to *govern them*. It not only points out to man as within his power, but lays him under imperative obligations to attempt, a conquest which demands enthusiasm, effort, constancy, in an unequalled degree; a conquest which may never be perfectly made, yet in which progress is always, and for every one, possible; a conquest which holds out to him the promise of inestimable present and future rewards, and compared with which mere triumph over other men becomes a trivial thing. It is the conquest of himself. "He that ruleth his own spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." We smile with amusement when we read of the seneschal of Hainault traveling through France purposely to fight, at stated times and places, whoever chose to meet him. The memory of Philip Sidney dwells in our minds, star-like, apart from all his contemporaries. And why? Is it not solely because his conduct illustrated virtues the lack of which characterized his time as compared with our own? We think of him standing solitarily among throngs of haughty and turbulent characters—

"Divinely mild, a spirit without spot"—

and we hasten to render him the homage due to so bright an exemplar of all that is noblest in man.

A modern prince, who, without just cause, involves his people in war, not only assumes a fearful responsibility, but places himself beyond the sympathy of the best part of his countrymen. Now, as never before,

"There is no solitude on earth so deep  
As that where man decrees that man shall weep."

Napoleon III defied the moral sentiment of the age; and he passed, almost in a day, from the proudest throne to obscurity.

But we have illustrious instances of princes who have hearkened in time to this silently advancing power. Nicholas of Russia was wiser than his ministers when he told them, "We must proceed to the reform of the laws regulating servitude. If the reform does not come from above, it will come from below."

The contrary case, of this moral power made effective through the people, is much more common. The popular sentiment is nowhere disregarded. No administration would now think of undertaking a war without reckoning its place and its weight in the struggle. "It is," says Mr. Woolsey, "a considerable and increasing force; it enters the recesses of cabinets and palaces, and speaks in threatening tones against gross wrongs."

We see, in our own time, the natural and necessary results of the development of moral sentiment as a political power, first in a lessening of the pretext for war, and next in direct endeavors to prevent war altogether. Men have learned that, though opinion may be defended, it cannot be propagated by the sword; by common consent it seeks to extend itself only by its own free expression, and

"The wear and waste of clashing creeds  
Now end in words and not in deeds,  
And no one suffers loss, or bleeds  
For thoughts that men call heresies."

There is hardly more than one pretext upon which wars can be waged in our day—

the violation of rights expressly recognized by international law, or of rights fairly to be understood from the spirit of that law. And it is on all hands agreed that this law "presupposes a universal morality;" is, indeed, the outgrowth of humane, that is, of moral sentiment.

The modern mind reluctates at the spirit of conquest. A war to maintain the balance of power is a declaration against it. Unhappy France is almost alone among the nations in cherishing this baneful spirit. "Glory," in its ancient sense, has been her watch-word. It is the Moloch before which she has wantonly assailed her neighbors and led her children to sacrifice. Even one of her own sons, De Tocqueville, is forced to exclaim, "Did there ever appear on earth another nation more under the dominion of passion, less ruled by principle; now below the level of humanity, now far above it; qualified for every pursuit, yet excelling in nothing but war, \* \* \* till it becomes at last a mystery to itself and is as much astonished as strangers at the sight of what it has done." France, to-day, in the pursuit of this obsolete idea, lies half-wrecked upon the waters of time, a spectacle for the pity of the nations more than for their sympathy.

And wherein has lain the greatest triumph of Prussia? To vanquish demoralized France was an easy task. It was but to repeat the old, old formula of slaughter. Was not the victory rather in the self-restraint with which, having France at her feet, she forebore from taking any unjust advantage? Doing otherwise, she must, equally with her adversary, have forfeited our sympathy.

Further than this there now exist in all civilized countries what are called "peace parties." Some have sought to stigmatize them as ignoble and visionary. But it is the simple fact of their existence which speaks. The influence of an organized and increasing party, composed entirely of men of high intelligence, working and giving constantly for pure "hope of nobler time to come," cannot be overlooked, nor despised, nor underrated.

Still further, we see the most advanced nations earnestly endeavoring to prevent war by submitting their differences to the judgment of disinterested arbitrators. The United States has already thus settled five cases, any one of which might otherwise have led to war. And there is pending between England and the United States a case of arbitration which, if successful in settling the matters in controversy, is destined to work an incalculable advance in international law. History records no grander spectacle than this, of two of the foremost nations of the earth meeting, with the fullest approbation of the subjects, to settle their differences by right reason, and in such a spirit of concession as will admit of no bar to the progress of the negotiations save imperiled honor.

There is one stage already passed which we should not fail to notice. Here in the United States we have planted the farthest outpost in this mighty advance. This republic, in being foremost in these grand reforms, is only faithful to that spirit of brotherhood upon which it is founded. It has embodied in its Constitution, and put in actual working, a principle akin to that which may yet rule the world. Mr. Mill, in his essay on "representative government," remarks upon the significant fact that the Supreme Court decides disputes between States; and he goes so far as to speak of it, though we think somewhat erroneously, as "the first great example of what is now one of the most prominent wants of civilized society—a real international tribunal."

We have spoken of the gradual displacement of war by moral force, because in this connection the triumphs of the latter are most conspicuous. But in all the lines of progress that go to make up civilization, its elevating influence has been constant and vital; in none more than in those endeavors which take direct hold on the future—in the various methods of education, nearly all of which aim to develop the moral sense, both as a means and an end—to produce a race of self-governing beings capable of ruling by moral power alone.

And this opens a view with the presentation of which we may well close our subject. If we take any enlarged retrospect of human events, we cannot fail to be struck with these indications that the stream of time is veering into new channels—is about to enter moral regions distinct from any that it has ever traversed. A chief duty becomes at once evident: We should prepare ourselves worthily to occupy those regions. Our individual improvement must precede all other improvement. We should find at such a time, with such an outlook, high and peculiar inducement to set up for ourselves an elevated standard of action and judgment; to aim at perfection of character; to cherish pure thoughts, ennobling aspirations, warm and wide sympathies.

He who is inspired with such motives, though he may never win any one of the prizes of life most esteemed by the multitude, will yet have fulfilled a great destiny—will have made a grand contribution to the welfare of humanity.

## THE INFLUENCE OF GOVERNMENT ON THE CHARACTER OF A PEOPLE

BY WILL LOUET HILL, of Massachusetts.

Civil government is a natural institution. The necessity of it arises from human imperfection. Man is weak and dependent. So long as he maintains an isolated existence he fails to enter upon that career of progress and power marked out for him by the Great Designer of events. Accordingly, the Author of man's nature has implanted within him strong associative tendencies. These sway his mind, and society is sought. But society is not formed until man's instinctive idea of government becomes effect; until certain fundamental rules are adopted, which prescribe the rights and regulate the conduct of the members of the body-politic. Thus government presides at the birth of society, and protects its growth.

The innate principles of human nature now undergo further development. Social contact stimulates social activity. The reciprocity of relations between the government and the people occasions an influence of each on the other, and the character of this influence determines the condition and circumstances of both. These influences may often be indirect, but are none the less operative. Indirect influences, it has been well remarked, often accomplish their end with greater effectiveness than the more direct. They attain greater strength and efficiency by the very difficulties which they have to overcome. The ultimate effect of influences, whether direct or indirect, of government on the people, or of the people on government, is, thus, ever the same—to maintain in each a permanent impression of the character of the other. This impression, this indelible stamp of character, is implanted in every institution of the government, and in the very hearts of the people. It exists as the bond of union in society. It constantly keeps alive the feeling of a community of interests, and of a mutual dependence for individual progress, and individual progress is the germ of social greatness.

It has been said, with eminent truth, that to study a people's language is to study them. Might it not also be said, with equal force and propriety, that to study a people's government is to study them? Truly has one said, "language is the armory of the human mind, and at once contains the trophies of its past and the weapons of its future conquests." Language, "the pedigree of nations," is an imperishable monument of history. Antecedent, as it is, to all human records, time has sanctioned its authority and impressed upon it the seal of universal truth.

But the government of a people equally reflects their character, and is a never-failing source of instruction in regard to it. Let us turn to the history of the past. Let us enter this boundless field and there contemplate a few traits of character evidently generated by despotism or fostered by a wise and Christian rule.

In all ages and everywhere monarchy looms up an uncompromising foe to human rights. Originating in the patriarchal scheme, authority was gradually usurped, and all law and justice were made to depend on the irresponsible will of the one, the monarch. Absolute power is a dangerous thing. No one is to be intrusted with it, because no one knows how to exercise it rightly. The actual effects of absolute power afford incontestable evidence of this truth. Look at the rule of the Turk! Restrained only by a fear of revolt on the part of his oppressed subjects, the Sultan wields an undisputed sway. No property is secure. Industry is cramped and even extirpated, as men are deprived of all confidence in the enjoyment of its reward. A fertile country is left desolate. Constantinople is approached on the land side only by traveling through barren wastes. We may anticipate the character of a people thus circumstanced, and we accordingly find them servile, deceitful, thriftless.

In Asia mankind is doomed to perpetual infancy in the regions of perpetual pleasure. Immobility is the character of the moral and social life of the people. And why? Because every principle of liberty, every sentiment of self-respect has been crushed beneath the iron heel of despotism. In China the habits of the people are stationary. Improvement is sluggish, and they bend their weak and oppressed energies to the plow used in tillage ages ago. True, by their education is highly prized, and a certain refinement of manners is not unknown. But there is no advance and little effort to advance. Time rolls on, but man and his work stand still. Could the traveler of two or three hundred years ago revisit and compare the countries of the East with France, England, Germany, Italy, and Spain, what a tide of emotions would swell within his breast! In the former it would seem that the sun shone on but a single morrow; in the latter revolutions have marked the progress of time, and all is different. But these changes are not due to time alone. Governments change, and government changes all things.

When Homer said "The day that makes a man a slave takes away half his worth," he assuredly did not overestimate the debasing effects of slavery. "Who can view consequences of severity in parents upon the character of children, and mark its direct tendency to make them conceal, prevaricate, and even lie, without a conviction that the fear generated by despotic power necessarily makes its slaves false and base?"

We observe more or less of this character in the natives of the East. We see it in the Greeks who were oppressed under Turkish sway. The Persians are utterly false. The difficulty of obtaining truth from native witnesses in the British courts of East India and Ceylon is a sad comment on the character of those people long subjected to all the evils of arbitrary rule.

The tendency to the abuse of power is inherent in the monarchical form of government. But in proportion as Christian principles sway the arm of power, the evil influences are greatly mitigated, and monarchy loses much of its repulsiveness. The present is a golden age to Russia, compared with the past. The mildness of her monarchy is reflected in the advancing civilization of her people, who are now entering upon a glorious career of progress. Newly-awakened hopes have infused into their hearts a yearning for education, and the advantages placed before them by a wise monarch are industriously improved. The arts and sciences are receiving an impetus, and the moral and social conditions for the existence of a great and enterprising people give the promise of a happy realization. Here, amid the snows of the north, humane feeling has triumphed over the vicious principle of monarchy, and society thus attains a rich development, even under a power as absolute as that which fetters the mind in the tropical plains of Egypt and of India.

Let us open the charmed pages of mediæval history, but let us draw aside the bright veil which romance has so attractively drawn around this knightly age. "Feudalism," says Guizot, "was both cause and effect of the wretched state of society during the time it prevailed, and the benefits derived from the system must be taken with great qualifications. These benefits, however, are not to be lost sight of. Where can we open the history of this period without discovering a crowd of noble sentiments, of splendid achievements, of beautiful developments of humanity, evidently generated in the bosom of feudal life? It was feudalism which gave birth to that romantic thirst and fondness for all that is noble, generous, and faithful; to that sentiment of honor which raises its voice in favor of the system by which it was nursed." It is to feudal times that France, England, and Germany must direct their grateful eyes when they seek the source whence has flowed their precious wealth of intellectual lore, of poetry, and of literature. But let us not gaze on but a single side of feudalism. Taking our place in the ranks of the people, a shadow envelopes the side of the system upon which we now look. Individuals were the centers around which the system revolved. This individualism is of necessity opposed to general liberty—to social progress. Society is dismembered and isolated. That freedom of intercourse which begets a community of sympathy is restricted to the narrow precincts of the baronial courts. The contact of mind with mind, which awakens all the dormant powers of man to vigorous activity, is prevented, and the mass of the people toil on in hopeless ignorance and subjection.

"As base, ignoble slaves,  
Slaves to a horde  
Of petty tyrants, feudal despots, lords."

What has aristocracy been in every country, in every age, but a greater or less usurpation of the rights of man? The interests of aristocratic rulers continually clash with those of the people; the voice of the latter is heeded not in their councils. What Roman senator regarded the popular odium which the decrees of the senate raised up against it in the Marian and Syllan contests? What member of the Venetian great council cared for the imprecations of the people? What member of the British House of Lords has, till recently, taken very sorely to heart all that is at various times thrown out with scorn or ridicule or hatred against hereditary lawgivers? The natural consequence is that the people either bow in dull submission and deference, or else rise in desperate resistance against the enthralling power, as did the plebeians of Rome whose superstitious reverence for the established order was finally cast aside by their outraged sense of right.

No power, not even religion, has greater influence in forming the national mind than government. The gradual widening of the chasm which separated the characters of the Athenians and Spartans was a measure of the difference between the governments of Solon and Lycurgus. We may easily distinguish the Austrian from the Prussian, the Saxon from the Bohemian, the Scotchman from the Englishman, the Spaniard from the Portuguese, differences which proceed in part, though only in part, from the cause now in question. At the same time the similarity of the government of all has given to all a likeness in character, so great is the assimilating power of government.

Compare any of these with a citizen of republican America and the contrast is obvious, and easily recognizable. Wander in whatever land he may, amid the desolations of Syria, the classic ruins of Rome, or among the glories of England and France, he carries with him a *something* which ever proclaims him to be the denizen of a free commonwealth.

Time will permit us to advert to but one or two of the ways in which a free government, like ours, exerts a benign and salutary effect upon character. Our chief glory is a system which opens alike to all the path to wealth, dignity, and honor; which

recognizes the social and political rights of the humblest citizen, and guarantees *his* voice an utterance and a hearing in his country's councils; which fosters education; which aims to develop both the intellectual and the physical resources existing within its domain; which perpetuates the spirit of liberty by inculcating its principles, and which in every way seeks the elevation of the people. What benefits which all enlightened governments have conferred upon the people, has not our Government conferred upon us? We need not go back to the splendid days when museums were founded by a Ptolemy, libraries by an Augustus, or learned societies by a Louis. For mental achievements, we need not revert to the proud days of the republic of Athens, which gave the people their activity of intellect, and fostered the genius which made them so pre-eminent in the arts and literature. In the time of its trial and danger the efforts of government in behalf of the people meet with a noble response. Men are vigilant when they fight for their own, and for instances of such devoted patriotism we have no need to go back to the Athenians, to the Spartans, or to the Romans, to the days of Marathon or of Thermopylae, to the devoted valor of the Swissers perishing for liberty, or to the Hollanders, ready to banish themselves from Europe, if in Europe they could not live free. No, all these influences have been witnessed in the character of our people alone. All these results have attended the diffusion of liberty. Not a liberty dealt out by hereditary power, but a liberty propagated by liberty itself; not a democracy like that which disgraced the name in Athens, or like that to which England under another name pretends, but the true democracy of social equality and Christian brotherhood. The future of such a government is but the future of the true and the right. Its results will be the moral results of a knowledge that there is no safety where there is no strength, no strength without union, no union without justice, no justice where faith and truth are wanting. Its security will be in the moral instincts of the people who, rooted and grounded in the principles of Christianity, shall be led to a veneration of the true and the good, which will provide for their safety, power, and glory.

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#### PURCHASE OF KENDALL GREEN.

An important event in the history of the institution was the appropriation by Congress, in June last, of \$70,000, by means of which, upon the 1st of July, as will appear from the statement of receipts and disbursements in our report for next year, we were enabled to complete the purchase of the valuable estate adjoining the institution on two sides, and known as Kendall Green.

The reasons which made this purchase one of great importance, and almost of absolute necessity, to the institution were fully detailed in our thirteenth and fourteenth annual reports, and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the experience of the past two years, during which time we have had possession of the estate, has demonstrated the correctness of the reasons urged in favor of its purchase, and that the immense benefit resulting therefrom is made more and more apparent every day.

We now have an estate of one hundred acres, affording ample space for the gardening, farming, pasturage, play-grounds, lawns, road-ways, &c., essential to an institution of this kind. From the portion of the land that is under cultivation is raised a large part of the farm and garden produce consumed in the institution. The vegetables and fruit thus furnished during the past year were worth, at current market prices, \$3,745.42. As the land receives further cultivation its productiveness will doubtless be increased, and we hope it will eventually supply all the vegetables needed for use in the institution.

This estate has an additional value in our eyes from the fact that it was formerly the property and home, and still bears the name, of the late Hon. Amos Kendall, the honored founder of our institution, to whose benevolence it was indebted for its first small piece of land and the little house which was the nucleus of the large and beautiful buildings now occupied.

While the cost of this purchase, two years ago, was less than \$800 an acre, it is estimated that its present value is more than double that amount.

In accordance with the proposal made by the board of directors several years ago, and renewed last year, Congress provided in the act of appropriation that the real estate now owned by the institution should be vested in the United States as trustee, for the sole use and purpose provided in the original act of incorporation of the institution and the several acts amendatory thereto. This has been done by proper deeds of conveyance, which were approved by the Attorney-General of the United States.

The appropriation for this purchase was made upon the recommendation of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and after a careful personal examination of the premises by most of the members of the Appropriation Committees of the two Houses of Congress, and many other Senators and Representatives. While recording our high appreciation of the wise liberality of Congress in making this large appropriation, we desire also to express our gratitude to those benevolent gentlemen of several northern cities who, by their timely contributions, enabled the institution to provide for the first payments falling due upon the purchase. A list of their names and residences will be found appended to this report.

#### EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and disbursements, for the year now under review, will appear from the following detailed statements:

##### I. SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

###### *Receipts.*

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Balance from old account.....                         | \$389 40         |
| Received from the Treasury of the United States ..... | 40,500 00        |
| Received from board and tuition .....                 | 6,924 28         |
| Received from donation of Edward Owen .....           | 642 00           |
| Received from sale of old building material .....     | 481 63           |
| Received from students for books and stationery ..... | 444 04           |
| Received from sale of live stock .....                | 109 00           |
| Received from board of a horse .....                  | 62 50            |
| Received from work done in shop .....                 | 57 10            |
| Received from damage to grounds by stray cattle ..... | 7 75             |
| Received from sale of grapes and flowers.....         | 7 50             |
| Received from pupils for clothing .....               | 4 75             |
| Received from sale of gas.....                        | 38 00            |
| <b>Total .....</b>                                    | <b>49,667 95</b> |

###### *Disbursements.*

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Expended for salaries and wages.....                       | \$24,465 82 |
| Expended for groceries and feed .....                      | 4,134 14    |
| Expended for meats.....                                    | 3,919 70    |
| Expended for household expenses, including vegetables..... | 2,006 68    |
| Expended for butter and eggs.....                          | 1,709 00    |
| Expended for fuel .....                                    | 1,645 40    |
| Expended for bread .....                                   | 1,248 67    |
| Expended for gas.....                                      | 1,179 72    |
| Expended for clothing and dry-goods.....                   | 732 43      |
| Expended for illustrative apparatus.....                   | 710 81      |
| Expended for hardware and crockery.....                    | 574 69      |
| Expended for books .....                                   | 708 21      |
| Expended for medical attendance.....                       | 638 00      |
| Expended for furniture .....                               | 366 62      |
| Expended for medicines and chemicals .....                 | 316 52      |

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Expended for repairs on buildings.....              | \$331 72          |
| Expended for printing.....                          | 209 50            |
| Expended for harness.....                           | 92 02             |
| Expended for cow and calf.....                      | 85 00             |
| Expended for implements and seeds.....              | 171 77            |
| Expended for blacksmithing and general repairs..... | 197 78            |
| Expended for carriage-hire.....                     | 51 50             |
| Expended for stereopticon exhibition.....           | 28 00             |
| Expended for rent of safe in deposit bank.....      | 10 00             |
| Transferred to Kendall Green account.....           | 4, 134 25         |
| Total.....  | <u>49, 667 95</u> |

## II. ERECTION AND FITTING UP OF BUILDINGS.

*Receipts.*

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| Balance from old account.....                    | \$8, 380 30       |
| Received from Treasury of the United States..... | 15, 500 00        |
| Total.....                                       | <u>23, 880 30</u> |

*Disbursements.*

|   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| Paid J. G. Naylor, on contracts.....              | \$14, 036 43      |
| Paid for boiler and heating-apparatus.....        | 4, 200 00         |
| Paid for lumber and other building-materials..... | 2, 114 38         |
| Paid for labor.....                               | 1, 831 09         |
| Paid for furniture.....                           | 657 00            |
| Paid for iron-work.....                           | 343 41            |
| Paid for plumbing and gas-fitting.....            | 330 96            |
| Paid for paints and oils.....                     | 301 18            |
| Paid for tin-work.....                            | 65 85             |
| Total.....  | <u>23, 880 30</u> |

## III. IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

*Receipts.*

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance from old account..... | \$2, 302 01 |
|-------------------------------|-------------|

*Disbursements.*

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Paid for labor.....                                      | \$1, 048 44      |
| Paid for grading.....                                    | 500 00           |
| Paid for trees and shrubs.....                           | 255 00           |
| Paid for iron seats and vases.....                       | 64 10            |
| Paid for implements.....                                 | 49 87            |
| Balance due the United States from disbursing agent..... | 384 60           |
| Total.....   | <u>2, 302 01</u> |

## ESTIMATE FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimate of the appropriation required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is respectfully submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, \$48,000.

There is much need of additional building accommodations for students and officers, but in view of the large appropriation made by Congress last year for the purchase of the Kendall estate, we ask this year only for such a sum as is necessary for the maintenance of the institution. The amount of the above estimate is the same as that received from the United States for the same purpose during the current year.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD A. FAY,  
Acting President.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,  
Secretary of the Interior.

# APPENDIX.

## CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

### IN THE COLLEGE.

#### RESIDENT GRADUATES.

|                                     |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Melville Ballard, M. S.....         | Maine.         |
| James Edwin Beller, B. A.....       | New York.      |
| Amos Galusha Draper, B. A.....      | Illinois.      |
| John Burton Hotchkiss, B. A.....    | Connecticut.   |
| Joseph Griffin Parkinson, B. A..... | New Hampshire. |

#### SENIOR CLASS.

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| David Hougland Carroll..... | Ohio.           |
| Volantine Holloway.....     | Indiana.        |
| David Shular Rogers.....    | South Carolina. |

#### JUNIOR CLASS.

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Edward Lincoln Chapin..... | District of Columbia. |
| Edward Stretch.....        | Indiana.              |
| John Wilkinson.....        | Massachusetts.        |

#### SOPHOMORE CLASS.

|                               |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| William Major Allman.....     | Michigan.     |
| Orson Holloway Archibald..... | Indiana.      |
| Elias Myers.....              | Ohio.         |
| James Martin Park.....        | Ohio.         |
| William Charles Pick.....     | Rhode Island. |
| Albert Charles Powell.....    | Ohio.         |

#### FRESHMAN CLASS.

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| Dudley Webster George.....     | Kentucky.       |
| Jasper Albertus Jamison.....   | North Carolina. |
| William George Jones.....      | New York.       |
| Allie Washington Hamilton..... | Michigan.       |
| Roscoe Gage Page.....          | Maine.          |
| George Moredock Teegarden..... | Iowa.           |

#### SELECTED COURSE.

|                           |                |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| James Curtis Balis.....   | Wisconsin.     |
| Daniel Webster Carey..... | Maine.         |
| Frank Coolidge Davis..... | Massachusetts. |
| Jacob Henry Knoedler..... | Pennsylvania.  |

#### ADVANCED PREPARATORY CLASS.

|                                |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| John Emery Crane.....          | Maine.        |
| George Franklin Cutter.....    | Vermont.      |
| Samuel Davidson.....           | Pennsylvania. |
| Martin Curran Fortescue.....   | Pennsylvania. |
| Abram Stryker Gardner.....     | Illinois.     |
| Augustus Barney Greener.....   | Ohio.         |
| Lewis Lee James.....           | Ohio.         |
| Hugh Henry Blair McMaster..... | Pennsylvania. |
| William Marion Payne.....      | Georgia.      |
| Paxton Pollard.....            | Virginia.     |
| William Frank Pope.....        | Tennessee.    |



|                             |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Willbur Norris Sparrow..... | Massachusetts. |
| William Wesley Swartz.....  | Pennsylvania.  |
| Stanton Foy Wheeler.....    | Massachusetts. |

## LOWER PREPARATORY CLASS.

|                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Gorham Dummer Abbott.....          | Connecticut.          |
| Henry Augustus Chapman.....        | Massachusetts.        |
| Jerome Thaddens Elwell.....        | Pennsylvania.         |
| Charles Frothingham Groesbeck..... | Texas.                |
| Frank Caleb Holloway.....          | Iowa.                 |
| John Christian Lentz.....          | Pennsylvania.         |
| James Wesley Kidd.....             | Tennessee.            |
| Gustave Levi.....                  | Iowa.                 |
| James Aaron Powers.....            | Connecticut.          |
| James Henry Purvis.....            | District of Columbia. |

## IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

## FEMALES.

|                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Mary M. Barnes.....      | District of Columbia. |
| Justina Bevan.....       | Maryland.             |
| Grace A. Freeman.....    | Maryland.             |
| Sarah A. Gourley.....    | Maryland.             |
| Lydia Leitner.....       | Maryland.             |
| Caroline Mades.....      | District of Columbia. |
| Elizabeth McCormick..... | Maryland.             |
| Mary E. McDonald.....    | District of Columbia. |
| Sarah E. Preston.....    | Maryland.             |
| Georgiana Pritchard..... | Maryland.             |
| Amelia Riveaux.....      | District of Columbia. |
| Margaret Ryan.....       | District of Columbia. |
| Josephine Sardo.....     | District of Columbia. |
| Sophia R. Weller.....    | District of Columbia. |

## MALES.

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Joseph Barnes.....         | District of Columbia. |
| Willbur Fish Bateman.....  | District of Columbia. |
| John W. Blaine.....        | Maryland.             |
| Arthur D. Bryant.....      | District of Columbia. |
| John E. Bull.....          | Maryland.             |
| Edward T. Burns.....       | District of Columbia. |
| Elmer E. Butterbaugh.....  | District of Columbia. |
| Edward Carter.....         | District of Columbia. |
| Enoch G. Carroll.....      | District of Columbia. |
| Edmund Clark.....          | District of Columbia. |
| William A. Connolly.....   | District of Columbia. |
| Douglas Craig.....         | District of Columbia. |
| William F. Deeble.....     | District of Columbia. |
| John W. Dechard.....       | District of Columbia. |
| Alexander W. Denis.....    | District of Columbia. |
| Abram Frantz.....          | Pennsylvania.         |
| Thomas Haggerty.....       | District of Columbia. |
| Edward Humphrey.....       | District of Columbia. |
| William Kohl.....          | District of Columbia. |
| John A. Large.....         | District of Columbia. |
| William H. Myers.....      | District of Columbia. |
| William Moriarty.....      | District of Columbia. |
| Moses Robinson.....        | District of Columbia. |
| William H. Richards.....   | District of Columbia. |
| Samuel H. Taylor.....      | District of Columbia. |
| Henry Trieschmann, jr..... | Maryland.             |
| John W. L. Unsworth.....   | District of Columbia. |
| John C. Wagner.....        | District of Columbia. |
| John Wesley.....           | District of Columbia. |
| Nelson White.....          | District of Columbia. |
| Louis Whittington.....     | District of Columbia. |

## REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Thursday before Easter; the third beginning the first Tuesday after Easter, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above named holidays, but at no other times, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay pupils is \$150 each, per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department, except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

## LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KENDALL GREEN PURCHASE FUND.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

|                            |                 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Hon. A. E. Borie.....      | \$250 00        |
| Clement Biddle, esq.....   | 250 00          |
| J. Harrison, jr., esq..... | 250 00          |
| William Welsh, esq.....    | 250 00          |
| A. J. Drexel, esq.....     | 250 00          |
| M. Baird & Co.....         | 250 00          |
| H. P. McKean, esq.....     | 250 00          |
| Wm. Sellers & Co.....      | 250 00          |
| Jay Cooke & Co.....        | 250 00          |
| John Farnum, esq.....      | 100 00          |
| Hon. Horace Binney.....    | 100 00          |
| J. L. Claghorn, esq.....   | 100 00          |
| Charles Wheeler, esq.....  | 100 00          |
| Messrs. C. & H. Borie..... | 100 00          |
| Jacob P. Jones, esq.....   | 100 00          |
| Samuel Welsh, esq.....     | 100 00          |
| Thomas H. Powers, esq..... | 100 00          |
| H. Geiger, esq.....        | 50 00           |
| J. M. Whitall, esq.....    | 50 00           |
| L. A. Godey, esq.....      | 25 00           |
| Charles Yarnall, esq.....  | 25 00           |
| <b>Total.....</b>          | <b>3,200 00</b> |

## FROM HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

|                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Edson Fessenden, esq..... | \$1,000 00      |
| Thomas Smith, esq.....    | 1,000 00        |
| T. M. Allyn, esq.....     | 500 00          |
| C. C. Lyman, esq.....     | 200 00          |
| <b>Total.....</b>         | <b>2,700 00</b> |

## FROM BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| John Amory Lowell, esq.....   | \$500 00        |
| H. P. Kidder, esq.....        | 250 00          |
| Wm. T. Andrews, esq.....      | 250 00          |
| B. E. Bates, esq.....         | 200 00          |
| Geo. C. Richardson, esq.....  | 100 00          |
| S. D. Warren, esq.....        | 100 00          |
| William Claffin, esq.....     | 100 00          |
| Amos A. Lawrence, esq.....    | 100 00          |
| J. S. Ropes, esq.....         | 25 00           |
| Percival L. Everett, esq..... | 25 00           |
| Nat. J. Bradler, esq.....     | 25 00           |
| Total.....                    | <u>1,675 00</u> |